[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ,

Received up to 16th September, 1888.

POLITICAL.

Circulation, 494 copies.

Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khán's comments on Pandit Ajudhia Náth's Lucknow speech.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, of the 11th September, publishes an article in English and Urdu written by Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khán, in which he criticizes the statement made by the Hon'ble Pandit Ajudhia Náth in his Lucknow speech, to the effect that the Viceroy and the Governor of Madras sympathize with the objects of the Congress and that the people should not fear the opposition of the rulers of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and urges that it is the duty of Government to interfere and prevent the Congress leaders from spreading discontent and disaffection in the country.

Circulation, 250 copies.

An anti-National Congress meeting at Gonda.

The *A'zád* (Lucknow), of the 7th September, is glad to notice that an anti-National Congress meeting was lately held at Gonda, Bhaia Tribhuwandat Rám presiding. Bhaia Jagadambika Prasád Singh, the taluqdár of Deotha, made a good speech which has been published in the *Express*. The resolution in condemnation of the Congress was passed by 396 votes against 4.

Circulation, 690 copies.

An anti-National Congress meeting at Sháhjahánpur.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 10th September, on the authority of a correspondent, states that the supporters of the National Congress at Sháhjahánpur are trying their best to win over persons to their side, but that all their efforts are unsuccessful, particularly as the Muhammadan element prevails in the population of the district. Bhimji delivered a lecture in support of the Congress on the 26th August, but on the 30th idem a large anti-Congress meeting was held by the Musalmáns of the city.

Opposition of the Muhammadan Association of Meerut to the National Congress.

The same paper, of the 14th September, states that a meeting of the Muhammadan Association of Meerut and Bulandshahr was held at Meerut on the 10th idem to consider Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khán's letter about the Indian Patriotic Association. The meeting expressed opposition to the Congress and resolved to join the Patriotic Association.

Circulation, 250 copies.

Opposition of Mirza Sulaiman Qadra Bahádur to the National Congress.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 7th September, publishes an article communicated by Mirza Sulaiman Qadra Bahádur, who condemns the National Congress as a seditious movement He thinks that representative government would be very injurious to Musalmáns, as they are in a minority compared with Hindús, and urges that they should strongly oppose the proposal. He is of opinion that the repeal of the Arms Act would be dangerous to the peace of the country.

Muhammad Inayát Ulla, the Taluqdár of Saidanpur, and the National Congress.

The same paper, of the 14th September, publishes an article communicated by Muhammad Inayát Ulla, the taluqdár of Saidanpur, who, in continuation of his previous article, makes further comments in condemnation of the National Congress.

Circulation, 63 copies.

A National Congress meeting at Meerut.

The *Akhbár-i-Álam* (Meerut), of the 11th September, publishes an account of a National Congress meeting held at the house of

Lála Húlás Rái in Meerut on the 8th idem. About 500 men were present, of whom only 15 or 20 were Musalmáns. Mr. Ali Muhammad Bhimji and Lála Murli Dhar of Umballa made speeches on the aims and objects of the Congress. No opponents of the Congress were allowed to speak at the meeting; otherwise they would have refuted the arguments of its supporters.

The holding of anti-National Congress meetings in the interior of districts.

Circulation, 400 copies.

The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 10th September, states that ignorant peasants who have been deprived of their lands by money-lenders and live from hand to mouth wish for an outbreak of disorder and misrule in order that they may have an opportunity of regaining their lands by force and carrying on robbery and plunder. They anxiously await the advent of the Russians in this country. Tahsíldárs unwisely convene anti-National Congress meetings in the interior of districts and induce such disaffected men to attend the meetings and read out speeches written by them (Tahsíldárs) in condemnation of the Congress. In those speeches the Congress is represented to be a seditious movement and the people are advised to keep aloof from it. It is almost needless to say that such speeches, far from having any good effect on ignorant and discontented men, are calculated to encourage them to rebel. Hence Government should prevent Tahsíldárs and other such officials from holding any anti-Congress meetings in the interior of districts.

Maulvi Mehdi Ali Khán and the National Congress.

Circulation, 185 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 12th September, publishes the opinion expressed by Maulvi Mehdi Ali, the Financial Secretary to the Nizám, adverse to the National Congress at an interview with the editor of the *Central News*, and says that the opinion of such an able and experienced man is entitled to great weight.

Objects of the National Congress.

Circulation, 425 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 6th September, publishes an Urdu poem communicated by a correspondent, who ridicules Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khán for his opposition to the National Congress and explains some of the requests of the

Congress, such as representative government, the Civil Service question, the repeal of the Arms Act, the enlistment of native volunteers, and the reduction of taxation. In commenting upon taxation, the writer complains that even the poor, who live from hand to mouth, are heavily taxed by subordinate officials, who do not hesitate to kill the people with a blunt knife in order to gain the good will of their superior officers.

Circulation, 240 copies.

Comments on Rája Shiva Prasád's speech adverse to the National Congress at the Benares Town Hall.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 7th September, publishes an article communicated by Rádha Charan Goswámi, who makes adverse comments on the speech of the Mahárája of Benares which was read out by Rája Shiva Prasád at the meeting of the Benares Institute on the 20th July. The writer says that the Rája, who was the one-eyed monarch among the blind in that assembly, could not help making a show of his knowledge of history and his unpatriotism. The Rája said that nobody in Benares could tell him who had appointed the Benares delegates last year. The delegates were appointed by the Sarvajanik Sabha. Were they not the representatives of Benares simply because the Rája was not consulted at the time of their appointment? The Rája asks what is the use of making a joint representation to Government and why does not each man make a separate representation? But he should know that in such important matters individual representations are of no use. In no civilized country do the people make representations individually. The Rája said that there was no association like the Congress in America. But as there is self-government in that country, there is no need of such an association there. The Rája said that Government had introduced railways and telegraphs for the benefit of the people. Does Government itself derive no benefit from them? The Rája said that even shoe-makers and kalwárs moved heaven and hell to be appointed Honorary Magistrates. How is the National Congress to blame for this? Any well-to-do men who flatter District Magistrates are made Honorary Magistrates. Government itself recognises

no distinction of caste. Under the present system men of low castes are likely to be elevated to seats in the Legislative Councils. But if selections are made by election, only men of high social position and education will be returned. The Rája does not think that natives are fit for posts of trust and responsibility. But look at the proceedings of Mr. Fuller and Mr. Finlay. The serious riots at Delhi and Lahore during the Muharram are a good index to the ability of the Magistrates of those places. So long as Bábu Nilambar Mukarji was in Kashmír the management of the affairs in that State was satisfactory enough. At present the administration of Jaipur is in the hands of Bábu Kanti Chandar. Again, look at Sir T. Madho Rao, Diwán Raghunath Rao, Sir Dinkar Rao, and Kázi Shahabu-l-din. What benefit has the Nizám gained by engaging the services of Colonel Marshall? Has not the Colonel caused him a loss of sixty lakhs of rupees? Why did Rája Shiva Prasád make no mention of Bhopal affairs? He should also look at the proceedings of Mr. Kirkwood. The fact is that his speech was full of nonsense. Why should not the people have voice in the expenditure of their money? If Government exists only by taxation, why does not the Rája teach it the policy of Mahmud of Ghazni? He should induce it to destroy some Hindu temples and Muhammadan mosques, massacre the inhabitants of some cities, and confiscate the property of some C.S.I.s., in order to establish its influence in the country.

Circulation, 200 copies.

Need for the establishment of a social conference.

The *Álam-i-Taswír* (Cawnpore), of the 7th September, urges the establishment of an association, under the name of Social Conference, which should meet together every year and endeavour to encourage friendship and union between Hindús and Musalmáns and to maintain peace in the country.

Circulation, 185 copies.

Diwán Lachman Dás and Mahárája Dalíp Singh.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 8th September, says that it appears from the *Morning Post* that the Panjáb Government has received information to the effect that Diwán Lachman Dás, the ex-Prime Minister of Kashmír, has sent a letter

to Mahárája Dalip Singh, offering to assist him with men and money if he invades this country. The information is said to have been supplied by the Diwán's agent located at Lahore. The Diwán created many enemies by his high-handedness while he was Prime Minister of Kashmír, and therefore it is possible that one of them may have brought a false charge against him in order to bring him into difficulty. The Panjáb Government should make a thorough enquiry into the matter through the secret police. If the charge is found to be true, Diwán Lachman Dás should be required to give an explanation; otherwise the man who has supplied false information should be punished.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 240 copies.

Payment of the cost of the Cooper's Hill College from the Indian treasury.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 14th September, gives a brief account of the proceedings of the meeting held in the Cooper's Hill College on the 25th July for the distribution of prizes to the successful students, and refers to the concluding portion of Sir Alexander Taylor's report, in which he told the students that only sixty or seventy thousand Europeans ruled over 250 millions of men in India, and impressed upon them the importance of love of truth and justice. The *Hindustán* highly approves of the advice given by Sir Alexander Taylor to the students of the Cooper's Hill College, and says that all European officials should take it to heart. In conclusion, the *Hindustán* protests against the Indian treasury being burdened with the entire cost of the Cooper's Hill College. When the institution provides Engineers not only for India but also for other parts of the British Empire, all the British dominions should contribute towards the cost of its maintenance.

Circulation, 620 copies.

Appointment of Kunwar Bhárat Singh as Officiating Collector and Magistrate of Bijnor.

The *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 7th September, adverting to the appointment of Kunwar Bhárat Singh, Joint Magistrate, Bijnor, as Officiating Collector and Magistrate of that district during the absence of Mr. Macpherson, who has taken leave, expresses great satisfaction at the event.

Circulation, 620 copies.

Deed of compromise accepted by a Magistrate in a case of grievous hurt, Agra.

The same paper, of the 7th September, in an article headed "The Murder of Law in Agra," refers to the case of Lál Gopál *versus* Beni Rám and others, in which the accused, one of whom is an assistant in the Collector's office, were charged with causing grievous hurt and prosecuted under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code, shows how the case was repeatedly transferred from one Court to another for two months, and complains that at last Mr. Hollingberry, Deputy Collector, to whom the case was finally transferred, accepted the deed of compromise which was offered on the 1st September, the date fixed for hearing. The *Nasím* is of opinion that the acceptance of the deed of compromise by the Magistrate was opposed to the provisions of section 345 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and calls upon the higher authorities to set aside his illegal proceedings.

Circulation, 270 copies.

Khatri ministerial officials in the Civil Courts in Agra.

The *Khatri Hitkári* (Agra), for September, endeavours to show that the complaint made by the *Chirágh-i-Aiman* of Agra, to the effect that a large number of ministerial officials in the Civil Courts in Agra are Khatris and that they are related to each other, is unfounded. The *Hitkári* publishes a statement showing the number of the ministerial officials of each caste in the various Civil Courts in the district, from which it appears that there are 14 Khatri officials as against 22 Kayasths, 22 Musalmáns, 5 Brahmans, 2 Vaishas, 2 Christians, and 1 Kashmiri.

Circulation, 620 copies.

Alleged tyranny and oppression of the police.

The *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 7th September, is surprised to notice that although newspapers and Judges have for some years past frequently complained of the high-handed and illegal proceedings of the police, Government has not yet done anything to remedy the evil. The police have made themselves a terror to the people. They have had hundreds of innocent men hanged on the charge of murder and thousands of innocent persons sent to jail on the charge of theft or robbery. The police investigation is a great misfortune to the people. The police

produce professional witnesses, who are habitual criminals, in support of their statements; and they are often found in secret communication with thieves and robbers. It is high time that a commission should be appointed to enquire into the tyranny and oppression of the police and to suggest measures for the reform of the force.

Circulation, 418 copies.

Sir T. Madho Rao's proposal about child marriage.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Hardá), of the 12th September, with reference to the proposal made by Sir T. Madho Rao that no Hindu girl below ten years of age should be allowed to be married and that the father or guardian who countenances the marriage of a girl below that age should be made liable to a fine, is of opinion that the limit of age proposed by Sir T. Madho Rao is rather low and should be raised to twelve years. The *Sudhá* does not approve of the penalty recommended by him, and thinks that a man who transgresses the rule should be excommunicated by his castemen.

Circulation, 185 copies.

Case of Pascal, Railway Guard.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 8th September, says that it appears from the *Morning Post* that Pascal, Railway Guard, who committed a rape on Khima, has been sentenced only to three months' imprisonment by the Sessions Judge of Meerut. Even the counsel for the convict admitted that he was guilty of illegal detention. The punishment inflicted on him is very inadequate. It is impossible that an ignorant native woman should bring a false charge against a European, particularly when she owes him no grudge. The truth of the charge brought against Pascal is clearly shown by the facts of the case. It it difficult to understand why the Sessions Judge has dealt so leniently with him. The editor of the *Najmu-l-Akhbár* is not one of those men who blindly follow the Bengális. He cannot, however, approve of the show of such unjust partiality by European Judges to their countrymen, which is calculated to cause disaffection in the minds of natives. The case under review is a very important one, inasmuch as natives value the chastity of their women very

highly. The miscarriage of justice in the case is extremely disappointing.

Circulation, 160 copies.

Id riots at Gházipur.

A correspondent of the *Akhbár-i-Chunár*, of the 4th September, writing from Gházipur, states that some Muhammadan weavers of Muftipura intended to kill a cow on the morning of the day of the Id and even made their intention public. The Hindús reported the matter to the Magistrate, who invited some respectable Hindús and Musalmáns to the city police-station and confiscated a cow and a buffalo which were found in the houses of the weavers. It was generally thought that Hindús would have no more cause of complaint. But Musalmáns publicly conveyed kine to their houses in some parts of the city and told the people that the animals would be killed the next day. Hindús brought the matter to the notice of the Magistrate in vain. He issued an order to the effect that Musalmáns were at liberty to kill kine at their houses up to 12 A.M. and posted Muhammadan police constables in all parts of the city. The constables arrested some Hindús for protesting against kine being killed publicly and sent them to the Magistrate, who ordered them to be tried, but released them on security. Three Hindús, one of whom was a woman, were severly hurt in their heads by Musalmáns with sticks, but the Muhammadan police constables did not interfere. It is rumoured that in Golaghát a cow was publicly killed by Musalmáns before Hindús at the instigation of the police, but the Hindús remained quiet through fear of punishment. The Magistrate is said to have told Hindús that they should not object to the killing of kine by Musalmáns inside their houses. The Magistrate is quite right, but Hindús cannot bear to see kine killed before their eyes. At Muftipura a Muhammadan weaver threw an earthen pot stained with blood into a well which belongs to a Hindu, and consequently Hindús have ceased to take water from that well. The Hindús have been so much annoyed by the outrages committed by Musalmáns that they have severed all connection with the latter. No Hindu sells anything to a Musalmán, and some Hindús have dispensed with the services of their Muhammadan

servants. On the 24th August the Magistrate convened a public meeting of Hindús and Musalmáns in the Town Hall with a view to bringing about an amicable settlement of the dispute. The two classes have appointed seven representatives each to settle the quarrel.

Circulation, 395 copies.

Hostile comments on British rule.

The *Jubilee Paper* (Lucknow), of the 16th September, publishes a small Urdu poem which is called *Noha*, or lamentation. The concluding words of every couplet are the same and mean in the reign of the Queen. The writer says that natives have no means of livelihood in the reign of the Queen, as the country has been plundered. The people have been robbed of their money, and their houses have been demolished: how then can they pay the tax? They have met with premature deaths owing to Lord Dufferin's tyranny. Germany is too far, France is weak, and Russia has been frightened; then to whom can natives complain that the tax has been re-assessed on them? Government keeps to itself the revenues derived from Burma, while it realizes the cost of the administration in that province from India: look at this injustice. The people have had nothing left to them owing to the payment of taxes and are starving.

Circulation, 250 copies.

Whipping.

The *Azád* (Lucknow) and the *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 7th September, urge that the sentences of whipping passed on accused persons by Magistrates should not be carried into effect at once, but that the accused should be allowed time to appeal against the sentences.

Receiving of petitions on court-fee stamps by the Municipal Board of Benares.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 7th September, says that the Municipal Board of Benares have issued orders to the effect that all petitions to the Board should be received on court-fee stamps. The *Azád* considers the order objectionable, inasmuch as the Board is not a Government office, and thinks that it will prevent poor persons from submitting petitions to the Board. The inhabitants of Benares should enter a strong protest against it.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation, 100 copies.

Festivities at Jaipur.

The *Jaipur Gazette*, of the 5th and 8th September, gives an account of the darbárs and festivities held at Jaipur on the 30th August and the two following days in honour of the Mahárájá's birthday and the decoration of His Highness by Colonel Walter, Agent to the Governor-General for Rájputana, with the insignia of K.G.C.S.I. The speeches delivered by Colonel Walter and the Mahárája at the end of the dinner given by the latter to his European guests are published *in extenso*.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Appointment of a successor to Sir Ganpat Rao Khatke.

The *Surma-i-Rozgár* (Agra), of the 8th September, says that Mr. Henvey, Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, lately paid a visit to Gwalior to consider the subject of appointing a successor to Sir Ganpat Rao. On the 22nd August he saw the members of the Council of Regency one by one and desired their opinions on the subject. This proceeding of his is highly approved of by all classes of people in Gwalior. The public opinion in the State, and particularly the members of the council and the Maháráni, are opposed to the appointment of an outsider to the post. It is to be hoped that, considering the unsatisfactory results which have attended the appointment of outsiders in Hyderabad, Bhopal, Kapurthala, &c., the Government of India itself will not deem it expedient to force an outsider on Gwalior. If it follows the advice of Mr. Henvey, it will save itself and the Gwalior State a great deal of trouble. He has found out by repeated enquiries that the balance of opinion is in favour of the promotion of Bápu Sahab Jadav, the father-in-law of the late Mahárája, to the Presidentship of the Council. There were two other candidates, namely, Santobe Sahab, the son-in-law of the late Mahárája, and Bhaia Balwant Rao Sindhia, the eldest son of the late Mahárája. But owing to his old age and near relationship to the Mahárája, Bápu Sahab Jadav is considered better fitted for the post. Mr. Henvey is quite right in thinking that no person can be a greater well-wisher of the State than the Maháráni Dowager. If he adheres to this

idea, he will be able to promote the best interests of the State and will acquire great fame.

Circulation, 156 copies.

The same.

A correspondent of the *Agra Punch*, of the 12th September, says that in noticing the death of Sir Ganpat Rao Khatke the *Pioneer* declared that there was no man in Gwalior fit to be appointed his successor. The fact is that he was a great patron of the *Pioneer* and his countrymen. He paid them large sums of money from the State treasury, and in return he was made a member of the London Institute and granted a salute. Now that he is dead, the *Pioneer* naturally wishes that his post may be given to a European, in order that it may continue to receive support from the State as before. It is to be regretted that some native newspapers have allowed themselves to be deceived by the misrepresentations of the Anglo-Indian newspaper of Allahabad. The writer then praises Bhaia Balwant Rao Sindhia for his ability and considers him best qualified for the post of President of the Council of Regency.

Circulation, 325 copies.

The same.

The *Tútí-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 8th September, says that since the death of Sir Ganpat Rao, Bápu Sahab Jadav has been appointed officiating Prime Minister as a temporary measure. He is a very old, timid, and rich man, but these are not the qualifications necessary for a prime minister. It is rumoured that he has received no education. In accordance with the wishes of the late Mahárája, his mother, and Government officials, Bhaia Balwant Rao Sindhia has waived his claims to the throne. In that case nothing could be more unjust than that he should not be made even Prime Minister. (The *Mihr-i-Nímroz*, Bijnor, of the 7th September, is of opinion that Bhaia Balwant Rao is best qualified for the post of Prime Minister. The *Azád*, Lucknow, of the 14th idem, thinks that, if the Bhaia is not appointed to the post, difficulties will arise in the State.)

Circulation, 250 copies.

Bhopal.

The *Mauj-i-Nerbudda* (Hoshangabad), of the 7th September, referring to the questions put to the Under-Secretary of State by

Mr. Bradlaugh in the House of Commons about the alleged ill-treatment of Sadiq Hasan Khán by Sir Lepel Griffin and other alleged illegal proceedings of Sir Lepel in Bhopal, says that it is not known what replies have been given by Government to the questions. But to deny the facts to which Mr. Bradlaugh has drawn attention, and which can be fully proved by a reference to the records of the Agency and the State, would be like denying the existence of the midday sun. If the Viceroy is deceived by the misrepresentations of interested officials, as has been the case in the matter of Rewah affairs, he will be considered a mere puppet in the hands of a few officials. Colonel Ward has gone to Simla on two months' leave, but his visit seems to be in connection with the enquiries made by Mr. Bradlaugh in the House of Commons. Many rumours are afloat at Bhopal. It is rumoured that at the time of his departure from Bhopal Colonel Ward told his subordinates not to submit any papers to the Begam for orders till his return from leave. His wife is said to have told her private servants that she is the *de facto* Begam of Bhopal. If these rumours are true, they cannot be too deeply regretted. The *Mufíd-i-Ám* among other things complains that Colonel Ward wishes to raise the pay of tahsíldárs, which at present varies from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50, to Rs. 100. But the *Mauj* approves of his proposal on the ground that in that case the tahsíldárs will be prevented from taking bribes.

POST-OFFICE.

Circulation 250 copies.

Inspector of Post Offices in the Agra district.

The *Upkárak* (Agra), of the 8th September, complains that Ganeshi Lál, the Inspector of Post Offices in the Agra district, is a very high-handed official. It would seem that the pay of the sub-postmastership of Rájakhera was ordered to be reduced from Rs. 15 to Rs. 10. But as the son of Ganeshi Lál's family priest held the post, Ganeshi Lál transferred him to the Agra city post-office as despatcher in order to save him from loss, and sent the despatcher of that post-office to Rájakhera in his place on reduced pay. It is true that the former is senior to the latter in service, but there are other officials, such as the sub-postmaster of Tájganj and

some others in the Agra district, who are junior to the latter. One of these men should have been sent to Rájakhera. Again, the Inspector falsely charged the Belanganj delivery peon with distributing letters through other persons, but the peon refuted the charge by producing certificates granted him by the residents of Belanganj to the effect that they had always received their letters from him and not from any other person.

Circulation, 250 copies.

Introduction of quarter-anna postage stamps for privileged newspapers.

The same paper says that it is believed that quarter-anna postage stamps will shortly be introduced for privileged newspapers. The editors of such newspapers will have to submit the usual statements to the Postmaster-General and to buy the stamps in large quantities, and postage will have to be paid also for exchange copies. At present exchange copies are sent free. Hence the remedy will be worse than the disease, and therefore the editors should urge the maintenance of the present system.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation, 1,500 copies.

Establishment of a Cow Protection Society at Darbhanga.

A correspondent of the *Bhárat Jíwan* (Benares), of the 10th September, gives an account of a public meeting held at Darbhanga by the Marwári residents of that place to form a society for the protection of kine. Pandit Jagat Narayan of Benares and some other persons delivered speeches in support of cow protection, and the Mahárája of Darbhanga, who presided on the occasion, praised the Marwáris for setting the movement on foot and promised to assist them in their noble efforts. A Cow Protection Society was formed, and then the meeting dispersed, after passing a vote of thanks to the Mahárája.

Circulation, 325 copies.

Nauchandi fair at Agra.

The *Mufid-i-Ám* (Agra), of the 10th September, states that as the dates for the Piyála and the Nauchandi fairs happened to occur during the Muharram this year, the Musalmáns of Agra held the two fairs a weak earlier. But the Hindús of some parts of the city, such as Máhithán, Phulatti, &c., did not

take part in the fairs. When a crowd of Muhammadan swimmers, accompanied with a band of music, passed through Máhithán in the evening on their way back from the Nauchandi fair, some Hindús threw stones on them from the tops of their houses. This shows that Hindús are again disposed to pick a quarrel with Musalmáns. It is rumoured that a Hindu religious procession will pass through the Kinari Bazar on the 8th day of the Muharram. The *Mufid-i-Ám* advises Hindús not to hold any fair during the Muharram and asks the Magistrate to act with firmness; otherwise, it is afraid, serious riots may take place. (The *Surma-i-Rozgár*, Agra, of the 8th September, commenting on the same subject, expresses similar sentiments.)

Charpuz newspaper of Moradabad.

Circulation, 75 copies.

The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 4th September, complains that the *Charpuz* newspaper of Moradabad is in the habit of making personal attacks on the editors and proprietors of other newspapers of that place and also on other persons, and is glad to notice that the editor of the *Bulbul-i-Hind* newspaper has instituted a criminal prosecution against the editor of the *Charpuz* for defamation. (The *Naiyar-i-Azam*, Moradabad, of the 3rd September, and the *Jám-i-Jamshed*, Moradabad, of the 2nd September, make the same complaint and refer to two verses which the *Charpuz* used in attacking the *Bulbul-i-Hind* and which they consider obscene.)

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1888.	1888.	
1	*Agra Akhbár* ...	Agra ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Tajammu-l-Husain,	Sep. 7th ...	Sep. 12th ...	232 copies.
2	*Agra Punch* ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	Amír Khán ...	" 12th ...	" 15th ...	156 "
3	*Áinu-l-Akhbár* ...	Moradabad ...	" ...	" ...	Diláwar Alí ...	" 8th ...	" 12th ...	120 "
4	*Akhbár-i-Álam* ...	Meerut ...	" ...	" ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	" 11th ...	" 14th ...	63 "
5	*Akhbár-i-Chunár* ...	Chunár ...	" ...	" ...	Hanúmán Prasád ...	" 4th & 11th ...	" 9th & 14th,	160 "
6	*Álam-i-Taswír* ...	Cawnpore ...	" ...	" ...	Rahmatu-l-lah ...	" 7th ...	" 11th ...	200 "
7	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdu-English,	Bi-weekly ...	Guláb Rái ...	" 8th & 11th ...	" 11th & 14th,	494 copies (including 282 copies taken by Government).
8	*Almora Akhbár* ...	Almora ...	Hindi ...	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ...	" 10th ...	" 12th ...	85 copies.
9	*Amíru-l-Akhbár* ...	Meerut ...	Urdu ...	" ...	Amír Alí ...	" 8th ...	" 14th ...	300 "
10	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow ...	" ...	" ...	Kishan Lál ...	" " ...	" 11th ...	123 "
11	*Árya Pattra* ...	Bareilly ...	Hindi-Urdu ...	Monthly ...	Ráj Bahádur ...	For September ...	" 16th ...	400 "
12	*Avád* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Ahmad Alí ...	Sep. 7th & 14th,	" 9th & 16th,	250 "
13	*Bhárat Bandhu* ...	Aligarh ...	Hindi ...	" ...	Totá Rám ...	" 7th ...	" 11th ...	100 "
14	*Bhárat Jíwan* ...	Benares ...	" ...	" ...	Rám Krishn Varmá,	" 10th ...	" 12th ...	1,500 "
15	*Bulbul-i-Hind* ...	Moradabad ...	Urdu ...	" ...	Kishun Sarúp ...	" " ...	" " ...	225 "
16	*Charpás* ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	Kunj Bihári Lál ...	" 7th ...	" 13th ...	173 "
17	*Chirágh-i-Aiman* ...	Agra ...	" ...	" ...	Razá Alí ...	" 8th ...	" 15th ...	150 "
18	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* ...	Bareilly ...	" ...	" ...	Thákur Prasád ...	" " ...	" 11th ...	200 "

19	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandari,*	Rámpur ...	„ ...	„ ...	Muhammad Husain,	„ 10th ...	„ 12th ...	447	„
20	*Godharm Prakásh* ...	Cawnpore ...	Hindi ...	Monthly ...	Seth Mohan Lál ...	For September ...	„ „ ...	700	„
21	*Gulzár-i-Oudh* ...	Sultánpur ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Nirotam Dás ...	Sep. 11th ...	„ 16th ...	99	„
22	*Hindustán* ...	Kálákankar...	Hindi ...	Daily ...	Gur Datt Sukla ...	„ 7th to 15th,	„ 9th to 16th,	240	„
23	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindi-Urdu...	Bi-weekly ...	Mahábír Prasád ...	„ 5th, 8th & 12th.	„ 14th & 16th,	100	„
24	*Jalwa-i-Ezadi* ...	Meerut ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Khalíl...	„ 2nd & 9th ...	„ 13th & 16th,	125	„
25	*Jám-i-Jamshed* ...	Moradabad ...	„ ...	„ ...	Jamshed Alí ...	„ 2nd ...	„ 13th ...	150	„
26	*Jubilee Paper* ...	Lucknow ...	„ ...	Bi-monthly...	Saiyid Hasan Jáfar,	„ 16th ...	„ 16th ...	395	„
27	*Kárnámah* ...	„ ...	„ ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Yáqúb...	„ 10th ...	„ 13th ...	250	„
28	*Káshi Pattrika* ...	Benares ...	Hindi-Urdu...	„ ...	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	„ 7th & 14th,	„ 9th & 16th,	530 copies (including 342 copies taken by Government).	
29	*Káyasth Akhbár* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	„ ...	Rudra Prasád ...	„ 8th ...	„ 10th ...	700 copies.	
30	*Khattri Hitkári* ...	Agra ...	„ ...	Monthly ...	Díná Náth Tandan...	For September ...	„ 11th ...	270	„
31	*Khurshid-i-Áfáq* ...	Pilibhít ...	„ ...	Weekly ...	Mazhar Ahsan Khán,	Sep. 7th ...	„ 10th ...	200	„
32	*Márwár Gazette* ...	Jodhpur ...	Hindi-English	„ ...	...	„ 10th ...	„ 15th ...	130	„
33	*Mashír-i-Qaisar* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	„ ...	Ghulám Muhammad,	„ 11th ...	„ 13th ...	150	„
34	*Matla-i-Núr* ...	Cawnpore ...	„ ...	„ ...	Durgá Prasád ...	„ 8th ...	„ 9th ...	48	„
35	*Mauj-i-Narbudda* ...	Hoshangabad,	„ ...	„ ...	Abdu-l-Karím ...	„ 8th & 14th,	„ 11th & 16th,	250	„
36	*Mauj-i-Zarafat* ...	„ ...	„ ...	„ ...	Abdu-l-Karím ...	„ „ ...	„ „ ...	250	„
37	*Mazáq-ka-Putla* ...	Rámpur ...	„ ...	„ ...	Haidar Alí Khán ...	Aug. 30th & Sep. 6th.	„ 10th & 14th,	76	„
38	*Mihr-i-Nimroz* ...	Bijnor ...	„ ...	„ ...	Karímu-l-lah ...	Sep. 7th ...	„ 10th ...	300	„
39	*Mittra* ...	Benares ...	Hindi ...	„ ...	Mádho Ráo Gangá Dhar.	„ 9th ...	„ 13th ...	325	„
40	*Mufid-i-Ám* ...	Agra ...	Urdu ...	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khán ...	„ 10th ...	„ 12th ...	150	„
41	*Naiyar-i-Azam* ...	Moradabad ...	„ ...	Weekly ...	Amjad Alí ...	„ „ ...	„ 13th ...	175	„
42	*Najmu-l-Akhbár* ...	Etáwah ...	„ ...	Bi-weekly ...	Búhu-l-lah Khán ...	„ 4th, 8th & 12th.	„ 9th, 12th & 16th.	185	„
43	*Najmu-l-Hind* ...	Moradabad ...	„ ...	Weekly ...	Avtár Krishn ...	Aug. 31st & Sep. 7th.	„ 16th ...	250	„

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1888.	1888.	
44	*Náradi Mun* ...	Meerut ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Rám Sarúp ...	Sep. 9th ...	Sep. 12th ...	115 copies.
45	*Nasím-i-Agra* ...	Agra ...	" ...	" ...	Jamná Dás Biswás...	" 7th ...	" 9th ...	620 "
46	*Nasím-i-Hind* ...	Fatehpur ...	" ..	" ...	Shiva Náráyan Lál...	" 8th ...	" 13th ...	45 "
47	*Nasím-i-Jaunpur* ...	Jaunpur ...	" ...	" ...	Muhammad Ishâq ...	Aug. 28th ...	" 9th ...	50 "
48	*Nizámu-l-Mulk* ...	Moradabad ...	" ..	" ...	Fahímu-l-dín ...	Sep. 12th ...	" 16th ...	100 "
49	*Núru-l-Anwár* ...	Cawnpore ...	" ...	" ...	Abdu-l-Hamíd ...	" 8th ...	" 11th ...	279 "
50	*Nyáya Sudhá* ...	Harda ...	Marátha-English.	" ...	Básudeva Bháskar ...	" 12th ...	" 15th ...	418 "
51	*Oudh Akhbár* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	Daily ...	Shéo Prasád ...	" 8th to 15th,	" 8th to 15th,	690 copies (including 94 copies taken by Government).
52	*Oudh Punch* ...	" ...	" ...	Weekly ...	Sajjád Husain ...	" 6th ...	" 13th ...	425 copies.
53	*Prayág Samáchár* ...	Allahabad ...	Hindi ...	" ...	Dewakí Nandan ...	" 10th ...	" 11th ...	400 "
54	*Rafíu-l-Akhbár* ...	Benares ...	Urdu ...	" ...	Ghulám Husain ...	" " ...	" 13th ...	250 "
55	*Rahbar* ...	Moradabad ...	" ...	" ...	Partáb Kishun ...	" 4th ...	" " ...	75 "
56	*Rájpútána Gazette* ...	Ajmere ...	Urdu-Hindi...	" ...	Murád Alí ...	" 10th ...	" 14th ...	491 "
57	*Ratn Prakásh* ..	Ratlám ..	Urdu ...	" ...	Muhammad Abdu-l-Haq.	" 6th ...	" 15th ...	150 "
58	*Rohilkhand Punch* ...	Moradabad ...	" ...	" ..	Jamshed Alí ...	" 2nd ...	" 13th ...	150 "
59	*Roznah* ..	Lucknow ...	" ...	Daily ...	Tegh Bahádur ...	" 8th to 13th,	" 9th to 14th,	250 "
60	*Sajjan-Kírti Sudhákar*,	Udaipur ...	Hindi ...	Weekly ...	Banshi Dhar ...	" 10th ...	" 15th ...	110 "
61	*Shola-i-Túr* ...	Cawnpore ...	Urdu ...	" ...	Jamná Prasád ...	" 4th ...	" 11th ...	32 "

62	*Subodh Sindhu*	...	Khandwa	...	Maráthi-Hindi	„	...	Lakshman Ráo Anant,	„ 5th & 12th,	„ 9th & 16th,	250 „
63	*Surma-i-Rozgár*	...	Agra	...	Urdu ...	„	...	Itrat Husain ...	„ 8th ...	„ 10th ...	300 „
64	*Surúr-i-Qaisari*	...	Rámpur	...	„ ...	„	...	Haidar Alí Khán ...	Aug. 30th & Sep. 6th.	„ 10th & 14th,	76 „
65	*Titi-i-Hind*	...	Meerut	...	„ ...	„	...	Sajjád Husain ...	Sep. 8th ...	„ 12th ...	325 „
66	*Upkárak*	...	Agra	...	„ ...	„	...	Náráyan Prasád ...	„ „ ...	„ „ ...	250 „
67	*Vritti Dhárá*	...	Dhár	...	Maráthi-English.	„	...	W. T. Rapse ...	„ 6th & 13th,	„ 10th & 16th,	115 „
68	*Zarfu-l-Hind*	...	Meerut	...	Urdu ...	„	...	Sábit Alí ...	„ 8th ...	„ 14th ...	112 „

LUCKNOW;
The 21st September, 1888.

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

PRINTED AT THE N.-W. P. AND OUDH GOVERNMENT PRESS, ALLAHABAD.

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